

I had supposed this would be deferred until the Howard amendment became a part of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.*

*May 11 1868.*

You will have observed that in one thing the new Constitution of this State contrasts favorably with the Constitutions of most of the other Southern States. It disfranchises only those convicted for infamous crimes. This Constitution is ratified by the votes of those allowed to vote and is certified by the military authorities. It will doubtless be ratified by Congress. When so ratified is it not obvious that the officers of the State, its legislators, etc. who hold for long terms—Our members of Congress, members of the State Legislature and County officers are elected under military officers, at an election held under Congressional legislation, at which some 15,000 or 20,000 entitled to vote under this Constitution were denied the privilege. Is it possible that Congress will confirm this election? Is Holden our constitutional Governor, elected under military auspices, and not under the Constitution? Is Rodman, a military judge in our Confederate army, to be a judge of our Supreme Court for some eight or ten years—and Dick, who voted for Secession in our Convention of 1861—and Settle, who was a Confederate Captain until the war waxed warm, to be judges of the same Court, by an election at which at least 15,000 of our people were not permitted to vote—the poll-keepers being military appointees and the result of the election verified only by military certificates?

Genl. Canby has published a letter, stating, if Congress take no further action the new functionaries will be installed 10 days after Congress shall have ratified our Constitution.

Concerning the  
new constitution.